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Security Council

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Letter dated 6 February 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Secretary-General recently issued his report on children and armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic (S/2014/31).

The report, which was prepared by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, is the first on the topic of children in the country. Syria has cooperated with the Special Representative to set out the truth and help save the country's children from the crimes of armed terrorist groups and the illegal sanctions imposed by certain States, which have affected every aspect of children's lives. Other States have exploited their suffering in order to elicit compassion from the international community and obtain funds intended for the children.

Against that backdrop, Syria has hosted two visits of the Special Representative and established a national committee on violations against children. As will be clear from the annexed report, it also provided the Special Representative with data and documented replies concerning human rights violations against children in Syria.

Unfortunately, none of that information found its way into the report. The Special Representative claims that she was unable to ascertain its veracity because the United Nations country task force had had limited access. However, the Syrian authorities did not receive any request from any of the United Nations offices in Damascus to visit a location in order to verify information provided by Syria. On the other hand, when she sets out information regarding the practices of armed terrorist groups, she describes them as either not verified or "not conducted as a policy or systematically".

The drafters of the report chose to borrow large sections from the report of the International Commission of Inquiry and other reports that are neither impartial nor based on the facts gathered on the ground. It is surprising that the report neglects to mention the catastrophic effect of the illegal and immoral sanctions on Syrian children.

The report also fails to refer to the steps taken by Syria to protect children's rights. Before the crisis, Syria was one of the most advanced countries in the region in terms of rights of the child. Since its outbreak, the Government has made colossal efforts in that regard that far outstrip those of other States, despite its greater

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burden. The Government has worked to assist and provide relief for children in Syria and abroad. As far as possible, it has sought to maintain a normal school year and to provide the free medical services that have been customary for decades, including vaccination campaigns against child polio — vaccinations that have been resisted by the terrorist groups, which brought the disease to Syria.

It is surprising that the report refuses to address the suffering of children in refugee camps in certain neighbouring States, including sexual exploitation. Some of those host States have attempted to obtain funds on behalf of the children, who continue to live in abject conditions. The report rejects recurring reports that armed terrorist groups have brought girls into Syria for so-called sexual jihad, even though officials from the concerned States have made statements acknowledging that barbaric practice.

It is worrying that the report seeks to create a hierarchy of armed terrorist groups and to exonerate some of them. Its approach is consistent with that of certain States, which recognize "moderate groups" in order to provide moral cover for foreign military support.

Unfortunately, despite Syria's efforts to arrange such a meeting, the competent United Nations officials did not meet with the national committee because they were constantly away from Syria. In a similar way, the office of the Special Representative avoided every attempt made by our Permanent Mission in New York to establish contact.

Syria has cooperated in good faith with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in order to enable Syria's children to return to a peaceful life. It expects her to show courage in setting out the facts and to inform Syria of the accusations made against it. Syria would then be able to discuss the accusations, give its side of the story and, if any of them prove accurate, find solutions. However, the Special Representative has failed to comply with her commitment to ensure accuracy and objectivity in her reports for the sake of Syrian children. Instead, she has chosen to defame Syria. Her lack of transparency and good faith casts doubt on her neutrality in addressing the suffering of Syrian children. It raises the question of whether Syria should cooperate with her in future, or continue on its chosen path to save the Syrian children.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mazen **Adi**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the letter dated 6 February 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Observations of the Syrian Arab Republic regarding the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Syria

Damascus, 25 December 2013

Foreword concerning the methodology

It should be recalled that any cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict does not mean that we accept the designation of the events in Syria as a non-international armed conflict. Agreement was reached in that regard during Ms. Zerrougui's first visit to Syria.

Syria also rejects the designation of the Syrian Government as a party to the conflict. It believes that the real reason for the conflict is the presence of armed terrorist groups that are attacking the State and its sovereignty, territory and people. The Government is fulfilling its constitutional duty to protect the population from the crimes of these terrorist groups.

Although the report attributes acts and violations to the Syrian Government without offering the barest proof, the Syrian Government will nonetheless provide the Special Representative of the Secretary-General official, documented evidence and proof gathered by the State, which is the internationally recognized entity, to substantiate the violations committed by terrorist groups against the Syrian people, including against children.

In addition to such evidence and proof, which has been gathered in accordance with the legally mandated procedures, we have the statements issued by the terrorist groups themselves claiming responsibility for various terrorist operations, including bombings, mortar shell attacks and recruiting child soldiers, the clearest example of which is occurring in Raqqah governorate. These affirmations are the ultimate evidence of their responsibility.

The Syrian judiciary and its agencies and legal and technical departments, such as the judicial police and its ancillary units and the forensic medicine agency, have completed a number of investigations aimed at establishing the truth and identifying those responsible for the crimes that have been committed during the Syrian crisis. There are other such investigations that have not yet been completed. All investigations have been or are being conducted in accordance with due process standards.

The report is a compilation of information culled from other reports, including, in particular, the reports of the international commission of inquiry. Syria has conveyed its position regarding the reports of that biased and politicized commission. In addition, the report offers no facts or evidence. For example, it is alleged that countless children have been killed in the events. This is not a professional description but merely a reflection of what is conveyed by media outlets, which are seeking to spread misinformation for political purposes, not determine the truth.

Syria has also provided the Office of the Special Representative with much information that did not make its way into the report. This matter was discussed at length with the Special Representative when she visited Syria and when she met the Assistant Foreign Minister in September 2013 in New York. Syria stands ready to provide documents and complete proof in relation to the information that will be presented.

It was agreed with the Special Representative that the accusations levelled against Syria would be conveyed to it, so that Syria could look into them and, if they proved to be accurate, address the issue. The Special Representative did not adhere to this agreement, although the national committee concerned with documenting violations against children held a meeting with the relevant members of the United Nations country team. At that meeting, the committee affirmed its readiness to cooperate fully in that regard. The Syrian Government is still waiting to receive information concerning cooperation on this issue.

On the other hand, while she claims that the accusations against the Syrian Government are documented, she states that the majority of the information presented concerning the armed groups has not been verified. It should be noted that Syria did not receive clear assurances that the documented information it offered would find its way into the Special Representative's report.

The refusal of the Office of the Special Representative to share with Syria the report's recommendations, as is the practice with all reports concerning Member States, and its insistence on not revealing to Syria the accusations being made against and allow it the opportunity to rebut them, raises doubts about the transparency of the Special Representative's interactions with Syria.

These errors of methodology, some of which are contrary to what was agreed with the Special Representative, cause the Syrian Government to doubt the seriousness with which the United Nations addresses the accusations against Syria in its reports. It seems that the purpose of these reports is to defame Syria.

Observations regarding the introduction and the section on political and military developments

The report alleges that the crisis began when some children who had painted anti-State graffiti on walls in Dar'a were arrested and tortured. It further alleges that, in the beginning, the incidents were peaceful. Such a description of the events in Syria is naive and imprecise. Despite the many calls made by the Syrian authorities, no one who claimed that those children existed has been able to offer the name of a single child.

Moreover, the incidents were not peaceful at the start of the crisis, and there are documented reports that affirm the opposite. For example, there is the murder of General Abdu Khidr al-Tallawi, along with two of his children and his nephew, on 17 April 2011. In addition, arms were flowing to terrorist groups from the outset, as evidenced by the discovery that was made in the Umari mosque in Dar'a in March 2011, which coincided with the burning of the Civil Registry and the courthouse in that city. These incidents occurred at the beginning of the crisis. The purpose of the crisis is to destroy Syria, unravel its social fabric and dismantle its infrastructure. The report's conclusion that the Syrian State is responsible for most of the violations that occurred in 2011-2012 is therefore incorrect.

Violations of children's rights

I. Killing and maiming

The Syrian Ministry of the Interior maintains official records of the precise number of children who were killed by terrorist groups in the various governorates. The Government is prepared to discuss this documented information with the Special Representative.

The accusation that the Government targeted residential areas indiscriminately and with excessive force is utterly false. Fear for civilian lives was one of the most important reasons why the Government did not enter a number of areas. The terrorists proceeded to take entire neighbourhoods and used them as human shields. One such example is the Adra al-'Ummaliyah, into which the Syrian Arab Army has not yet entered in order to protect the lives of the families trapped inside it. Another example is the refusal of terrorists to free civilians trapped in a Homs neighbourhood and the many failed efforts to secure their release in May 2012.

It is surprising that the report attempts to lay the blame for the Hulah massacre, as well as for the other mass killings that were committed by terrorist groups, on the Syrian Government, even though those massacres were clearly timed to coincide with Security Council or Human Rights Council meetings, thereby offering fodder for Syria's enemies and their pronouncements and campaigns against Syria. Moreover, international investigations did not determine that the Syrian Government committed the Hulah massacre. There is evidence that it was terrorist groups that committed this heinous crime.

Following is a listing of some crimes against children that have been documented by the Syrian Government. The United Nations has not attempted to investigate any of those crimes.

- On 22 December 2013, six children, 16 teachers and one administrator were killed and scores of others were injured when terrorists detonated a car bomb in a school complex in the town of Umm al-Amad, which is located in the Homs countryside.
- On 9 December 2013, one child was killed by a mortar shell that was fired on the Dablan quarter of Homs city.
- On 6 December 2013, six children were injured, some seriously, by mortar shells that were fired on a number of residential neighbourhoods in Idlib city.
- On 2 December 2013, three children were killed by an explosive device in Hamah.
- On 27 November 2013, a girl was killed and many other civilians, including scores of children, were injured by mortar shells that were fired on civilian homes in Jaramana and the houses of police officers in Adra, Rif Dimashq.
- On 16 November 2013, a woman and her daughter were injured by mortar shells that were fired on two houses in Nisrin Street, Tadamun quarter.
- On 16 November 2013, a girl was injured by a mortar shell that was fired on the Kabbas quarter.
- On 10 November 2013, three children and their father were killed and 11 civilians, the majority of whom were women and children, were injured by

seven mortar shells that were fired on residential neighbourhoods in Jaramana, Rif Dimashq.

- On 9 November 2013, a woman and a child were killed and four other children were injured by two mortar shells that were fired on residential neighbourhoods in Jaramana, Rif Dimashq.
- On 9 November 2013, six children were killed in Aleppo and six civilians were killed by a rocket near the clinic in the residential quarter of Ashrafiyah.
- On 7 November 2013, five children and 12 other civilians were injured in Damascus and its surroundings by mortar shells that were fired on the shrine of Sayyidah Zaynab, Qassa', Bab Tuma and Zablatani, Damascus.
- On 4 November 2013, three children, a man and a woman were killed and 37 others were severely injured when terrorists detonated a car bomb in the village of Thabitiyah, which is located in the eastern Homs countryside.
- On 31 October 2013, three children and 12 other persons were injured and two civilians were killed by mortar shells that were fired on residential neighbourhoods in Jaramana, Rif Dimashq.
- On 29 October 2013, three children and three other civilians were injured by four mortar shells that were fired on Jaramana, Rif Dimashq.
- On 28 October 2013, four children and their mother, along with four other civilians, were injured by mortar shells that were fired on the Qassa' and Kashkul quarters in Damascus.
- On 23 October 2013, three civilians were killed and 14 children, along with 12 other civilians, were injured by mortar shells that were fired on Nazihah Mundir and Fayiz Sa'id girls' schools in Jaramana.
- On 10 October 2013, three children and three other civilians were killed and 28 others were injured by rockets that were fired on Mustawda'at Street, Adhamiyah quarter, Aleppo.
- On 8 October 2013, a civilian was killed and seven others, including children, were injured by a rocket that was fired on civilian homes near Radwan mosque, Aleppo.
- On 5 October 2013, three children were killed and six civilians were injured by rockets that were fired on the towns of Nubul and Zahra, which are located in the Aleppo countryside.
- On 8 September 2013, a child was killed by an explosive device south of the Bilal roundabout in Hamah city.
- On 3 September 2013, some 68 children, of whom 60 were less than 10 years old, were massacred by terrorists in the Ladhiqiyah countryside.
- On 26 August 2013, two children were injured when five rockets were fired on the town of Barri Sharqi, which is located in the Hamah countryside.
- On 26 August 2013, two children were injured in Muhradah when a rocket was fired on their home.

- On 26 August 2013, a family consisting of three children and their parent. were injured by a terrorist bombing in Hamah city.
- On 23 August 2013, three children and a woman were injured by mortar shells that were fired on civilian homes in Jaramana, Rif Dimashq.
- On 21 August 2013, a mass grave was discovered in the Ladhiqiyah countryside that contained the bodies of civilians, including children and women, who had been killed by terrorists. The coroner said that the victims had died of multiple causes: some had had their throats cut, some had been stabbed with sharp implements and others had been shot.
- On 21 August 2013, one child was killed and eight others wounded by mortar shells that were fired on Damascus and the surrounding countryside, Homs and Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 19 August 2013, a girl was injured when a bus travelling along the Damascus-Homs international highway was attacked.
- On 16 August 2013, four children were injured in Damascus when terrorists fired a mortar shell on the Midan quarter. The attack also caused material damage.
- On 15 August 2013, two children who were not more than 13 years old were executed by terrorist groups in the Aleppo countryside.
- On 6 August 2013, three children and 15 other civilians were killed and 56 persons wounded, some critically, when car bombs exploded in Khidr Street and Suyuf Square.
- On 25 July 2013, 10 civilians, among whom were a number of children, were killed and scores of others were injured when terrorists detonated a bomb in Suyuf Square.
- On 12 July 2013, some children and other civilians were injured by a mortar shell that was fired on the Amarah quarter of Damascus.
- On 5 July 2013, three children were injured and a civilian was killed in Damascus by an explosive device in Mansur Street in the Maydan quarter of Damascus.
- On 2 July 2013, three children and seven other civilians were wounded, four critically, by a mortar shell that struck Nisrin Street in the residential quarter of Tadamun in Damascus.
- On 1 July 2013, three civilians were killed and 18 others injured when a car bomb exploded near the cultural centre in the town of Sabburah, which is located in the Hamah countryside. A number of women and children were among the victims.
- On 10 June 2013, in Aleppo, a child was executed in front of his parents by an armed group.
- On 11 June 2013, a number of children and women were injured when three mortar shells were fired on Mazin Dabbagh and Huda Sha'rawi schools in the Suryan al-Jadidah quarter of Aleppo.

- On 9 June 2013, three children were injured and two other civilians were killed when three mortar shells struck the Zablatani quarter of Damascus.
- On 30 May 2013, five civilians were killed and several others, among whom were women and children, were injured when a bomb exploded as it was being assembled in a bomb-making facility in the town of Kanakir, Rif Dimashq.
- On 15 May 2013, a girl, Mays Ali Halawah, and her parents were abducted in the village of Mas'udiyah, which is located in Qusayr district.
- On 22 April 2013, two girls were killed and five other children injured by mortar shells that were fired on 7 April School, Barzah.
- On 10 March 2013, two girls were killed and nine other children were injured when a bus belonging to a kindergarten was attacked in the Assad suburb of Harasta.
- On 10 February 2013, the only child of a couple was killed in a terrorist bombing in Jaramana.
- On 21 February 2013, some children were injured when terrorists detonated a bomb near their school in the Baramikah quarter of Damascus.
- On 5 December 2012, nine children and their teacher were killed and 20 other students were injured by mortar shells that were fired on a school in the Wafidin camp in Damascus.
- On 26 November 2011, a number of children were injured and four other civilians were injured by rockets that were fired on the Zahra, Nazihin and Wadi al-Dhahab quarters in Homs.
- On 1 November 2012, seven children and four other civilians were injured and one civilian was killed by rocket-propelled grenades and mortar shells that were fired on the Sabil quarter of Homs.
- On 28 June 2012, two children were killed and two other children and a woman were seriously injured when a bomb exploded near the bakery in Idlib.
- On 28 June 2012, a child was shot dead by an armed group in Azmarin, Idlib.
- On 7 June 2012, a child was killed and four other children, all from the same family, were injured when an armed group opened fire along the Talfiq road in Haffah, Ladhiqiyah.
- On 27 April 2012, the children Bashar and Nisrin al-Faris were killed by terrorist groups that had accused their parents of being members of the Syrian Arab Army.
- On 27 April 2012, the children Bilal, Lina, Abir and Salam Izzuldin were killed and their siblings, Muhammad and Zinah, were injured by terrorist groups that had accused their parents of being members of the Syrian Arab Army.
- On 9 February 2012, some 16 civilians, among whom were women and children, were injured by mortar shells that struck the eastern quarters of Mu'addamiyah.

II. Sexual violence

The Syrian Government wishes to raise numerous questions concerning the credibility of the accusations levelled against Government actors regarding sexual violence against children. It questions whether those accusations are based on any genuine evidence, given that many of the parties involved in shedding Syrian blood have put forward politicized and unsubstantiated claims and accusations.

Syria underlines that crimes involving sexual violence have occurred when girls are married at a young age, without the conditions for marriage being met, for a short period of time. The practice, which goes under various names, violates Syrian law and international instruments on the rights of the child. It is well known that young women are being exploited in numerous ways on the basis of an array of fatwas from religious authorities, resulting in violations of children's rights in refugee camps.

The Syrian Government recalls the contents of its report on the fatwa concerning marriage jihad, which Syria had hoped would be reflected in the report of the Special Representative.

III. Imprisonment and torture

The report alleges that the Syrian Government has imprisoned children who had been recruited as soldiers by armed groups and inflicted various forms of torture on them in detention facilities. There is no truth in that allegation. However, the report of the Secretary-General has established that armed groups have recruited children, and that situation requires the competent Syrian Government authorities to take legal measures in respect of the child soldiers. As minors, the child soldiers are immediately sent to reform facilities, where care is provided in cooperation with civil society in the presence of specialized officers. Syria is committed to the contents of the recent law on child recruitment, which is binding on all parties and considers children as victims to be addressed under Syrian law on juveniles.

The information regarding places of detention in Syria and the treatment of juveniles therein is completely untrue. In any event, juveniles may not be detained; they are transferred to juvenile courts and, if convicted, sent to juvenile reform facilities.

A special procedure is in place for children recovered by the State from terrorist groups. Such children are placed in protection centres, rather than in detention centres. They are treated with kindness and respect while awaiting a fair trial.

It is worth recalling that under international law, freedom of opinion and expression are not absolute; their exercise is conditional on not harming public order or national security.

IV. Attacks on schools and hospitals

1. Attacks on schools

- On 22 December 2013, the complex of schools in Umm al-'Amad town, in the Homs countryside, was attacked by a car bomb, killing 2 children, 5 teachers and 1 administrator, injuring 13 civilians and causing substantial damage to the buildings. This information was provided by the Ministry of Education.

- On 21 December 2013, five civilians including two women and a child were killed when terrorists shelled the Burjiyat area in Hamdaniyah.
- On 16 December 2013, a girl and three other children were killed when terrorists shelled the Kahraba Primary School in the New City of Aleppo.
- On 2 December 2013, the French School in the Mazzah area of Damascus was shelled.
- On 20 November 2013, the Lubabah al-Hilaliyah and Umayyah schools in the Qassa'-Tahrir Square area of Damascus were shelled.
- On 19 November 2013, the Zayd Ibn al-Khattab School behind the Abbasiyyin Square was shelled, killing four teachers and one attendant.
- On 18 November 2013, the Ri'ayah School bus was attacked, killing one teacher and one warden.
- On 18 November 2013, the Nur School on Bab Tuma Square was shelled.
- On 17 November 2013, the Mahabbah School in the Bab Tuma area of Damascus was shelled.
- On 16 November 2013, the A'ishah al-Siddiqah Primary School in the Zahirah al-Qadimah area of Damascus was shelled. Four children were injured, and the school building and several cars around it were damaged.
- On 15 November 2013, the Mansur School in the Bab Tuma area of Damascus was shelled.
- On 11 November 2013, the Saint John of Damascus School in the Qassa' area was shelled, seriously injuring 11 boys and one girl.
- On 11 November 2013, a school bus belonging to the Risalah School in the Bab Sharqi area was shelled, killing four children.
- On 8 November 2013, the Shajarat al-Durr School in the Shaghur area was shelled, damaging the school building.
- On 24 October 2013, the Farabi School in the Bab al-Siba' area of Homs was hit by a rocket, which caused significant damage to the school building.
- On 23 October 2013, shells hit the Nazih Mundhir School and the Fa'iz Sa'id Primary School for Girls in the Rawdah area of Jaramana, Rif Dimashq governorate. Three people were killed and 26 others were injured, including 14 male pupils and one female pupil.
- On 26 August 2013, the Muhammad Hayshu School in Hamah governorate was hit by a rocket.
- On 18 July 2013, a school in the Dablan area of Homs, which was being used to house dozens of displaced families, was attacked, killing three civilians, injuring others and causing extensive damage to the building.
- On 16 July 2013, the Rashad Qusaybati School in Damascus was shelled.
- On 11 June 2013, three shells hit the Mazin Dabbagh and Huda al-Sha'rawi schools in the Suryan al-Jadidah area of Aleppo, injuring several children and women and causing extensive damage to the school buildings and facilities.

- On 3 May 2013, the Bassam Hamshu School in the Tijarah area of Damascus was shelled, damaging the building.
- On 22 April 2013, a shell hit the 7 April School in the Barzah area of Damascus, killing two girls and injuring eight civilians, five of them children.
- On 21 March 2013, a car bomb exploded in the Jamil Farhan School in Ahram Street, in the Wadi al-Dhahab area of Homs. Two people were killed and over 20 others were injured. The site of the blast also sustained extensive material damage.
- On 18 February 2013, two shells hit the Ma'unah al-Khassah School in the Qassa' area of Damascus, causing significant damage to the site and to cars that were parked in the area.
- On 5 February 2013, the Jurmuz School in the Hasakah countryside was attacked.
- On 27 January 2013, armed gangs attacked and vandalized the Sanamayn V School in Dar'a.
- On 9 January 2013, the Sharia School in the Darayya area of Damascus was retaken from armed gangs, which had vandalized the premises, destroying furniture and equipment. Numerous explosive devices which the terrorists had planted around the school to be detonated remotely were defused.
- On 5 December 2012, a school in the Wafidin camp, Rif Dimashq, was shelled, killing nine pupils and one female teacher and injuring 20 other pupils.

3,004 schools have been attacked and destroyed, and the Government has been forced to use 1,068 schools, or 20 per cent of the total number in Syria, as shelters. That situation is a result of killings and displacement, not to mention the fact that in certain towns, such as Dar'a, leaflets have been circulated urging the population not to send their children to school. A total of 1,929,400 children of school age have been unable to attend school. Sixty per cent of children in Syria have been admitted to formal education in safe areas, and 10 per cent attend informal classes in shelters. The remaining 30 per cent are outside the school system. The report makes no reference to the considerable efforts of the State to preserve continuity in education in spite of the clear targeting of schools.

2. Attacks on hospitals

The Special Representative does not reflect the reality of the armed groups' attacks on hospitals, a topic to which she makes only a passing reference.

(a) The groups have targeted 63 hospitals, 471 health centres and 412 ambulances. The National Hospital in Homs has been completely destroyed.

(b) Persons involved in child vaccination campaigns have been targeted. One such attack took place in December 2013 in the suburbs of Hamah. One volunteer, a university student, has been abducted and his fate remains unknown.

(c) Numerous rumours have been circulated for political purposes in order to exploit children and encourage parents to refrain from having their children vaccinated. Moreover, studies conducted by the World Health Organization have shown that the strain of polio that has recently appeared in Syria originated in Pakistan, which is home to many of the armed men.

(d) Entire medical teams have been killed at many hospitals, health centres and emergency facilities. A total of 240 medical staff members have lost their lives. Most recently, doctors and nurses were killed at Dayr Atiyah Hospital, and a vaccination nurse was killed in the centre of the industrial district of Adra al-Balad.

V. Recruitment of children

Syria has enacted a stringent new law against child recruitment, which exonerates nobody on the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic. The competent officials have made that point to the Special Representative in the past. It should also be noted that the term "*shabbihah* militias" was invented for political purposes and has no basis on the ground.

VI. Denial of humanitarian access

The statement that the Syrian authorities have impeded humanitarian access is inaccurate and does not reflect the facts in any way. The Syrian Government has recently taken a set of new measures to facilitate humanitarian access across the Syrian Arab Republic. For instance, in November 2013 alone, the United Nations deployed 12 joint convoys to various regions that had not previously been accessible. A new mechanism has been put in place for granting authorizations. Another new mechanism grants authorization for convoys at United Nations warehouses. Innovative means have been found to transfer supplies from Iraq to the eastern regions of Syria across an air corridor put in place by the United Nations.

At the same time, however, the United Nations accounts for only 25 per cent of the total volume of assistance. The Syrian Government and non-governmental organizations are the main assistance providers. Some of the measures taken in order to ensure access to medical supplies are set out below:

1. Mobile clinics, such as one in Baba Amr, have been deployed to conflict zones and areas where health centres have been attacked by armed terrorist groups.

2. In cooperation with non-governmental organizations, including the Family Planning Association, mobile surgeries have been deployed to conflict zones in which health centres have been attacked.

3. State infrastructure has been used to open temporary health centres in conflict zones.

4. Conflict zones, including those controlled by armed terrorist groups, have been given medical equipment to promote child health, such as refrigerators, vaccines and medicine. Examples of such areas are Malikiyah and Mayadin in the East of the country and Bludan in Rif Dimashq.

5. Volunteers have been trained to provide health services to people in difficult areas.

6. Health workers' salaries have been paid, including in areas such as Raqqah that are controlled by armed terrorist groups.

Other violations

The report of the Special Representative fails to mention a significant number of crimes against children in Syria. Although not included in the six categories listed

above, those crimes do involve children's rights. For instance, the unilateral economic and financial sanctions have affected the living conditions of Syrians and the capacity of the State to provide the basic needs of Syrian children, particularly food and medicine.

Nor does the report refer to the devastating effect of terrorists and their obscurantist ideology on education. Teachers have been denied access to schools; fatwas have called for children to be sent to religious schools instead of formal schools; and the distribution of school books has been prevented. That situation has been exploited to recruit children for combat and numerous other activities in support of the terrorist groups, including services and sexual exploitation.

The Special Representative fails to mention the problems faced by Syrian children in refugee camps, such as poverty, lack of basic necessities and denial of access to schools. Girls are married in accordance with backward fatwas that legitimize arrangements, including "hidden marriage", which amount to child trafficking. Families are unable to provide for their children. The report does not address the deterioration of sanitary conditions for children in the camps, especially in winter. The recent spate of cold weather in the region has claimed the lives of several Syrian children in camps.

The report ignores the sale of children's organs in Turkish refugee camps, a problem that has existed since the outset of the crisis but has been neglected by the United Nations.

In any event, if the intention of the Special Representative was to focus on the six categories of violation, she should have done so throughout the report, instead of selectively including such topics as "Political and military developments", the causes of the crisis and other issues that have no direct bearing on the six categories of violation.

Conclusion

The Syrian Arab Republic calls on the Special Representative to review the erroneous and unsubstantiated information contained in the report. It urges her to refrain from using derogatory political terms and, instead, to refer to the numerous reliable documents provided by Syria, which are supported by medical reports and intelligence. At the very least, she should use the term "claims" to refer to accusations against the Syrian State, and set out the Syrian position regarding those claims, which she has been able to hear personally. In so doing, she could restore some balance to this extremely negative report, which came as a surprise to the Syrian Government. The Government had cooperated closely with the Special Representative, who visited the country twice and saw the realities on the ground.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic hopes that future reports of the Special Representative and her team will be more objective, enabling the Syrian Arab Republic to work with the United Nations offices on Syrian territory and with the Special Representative to improve the situation of children during this crisis.

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Security Council

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1 April 2014

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Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representatives of Jordan on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 26 March 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations stating that Mr. Omar Ababneh and Mr. Faris Al-Adwan have been appointed alternate representatives of Jordan on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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Security Council

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4 April 2014
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Letter dated 27 March 2014 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Please find attached the report on the work of the Security Council during the presidency of France in December 2013 (see annex). This document was prepared under my supervision, after consultation with the other members of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Gérard **Araud**

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Annex to the letter dated 27 March 2014 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]

Assessment of the work of the Security Council during the presidency of France (December 2013)

Under the presidency of Ambassador Gérard Araud, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, the Security Council held 19 public meetings, 1 private meeting and 14 consultations in December 2013.

The Council adopted six resolutions and four presidential statements and issued 12 statements to the press.

Briefing by the Department of Political Affairs

On 4 December the Council held consultations to hear an informal briefing in the "horizon scanning" format by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco. The purpose was to brief the Council on the work of the Department of Political Affairs in the areas of preventive diplomacy and peaceful settlement of conflicts, as well as the Department's efforts to strengthen various United Nations mechanisms for good offices and mediation.

The Assistant Secretary-General illustrated his remarks with a number of examples drawn from recent experience in Yemen, Mali, West Africa, the Great Lakes region, Tajikistan, Guinea, Iraq, Maldives and Madagascar. He also referred to his forthcoming visit to Bangladesh, where important elections were about to be held.

The Assistant Secretary-General also pointed to a number of preventive diplomacy failures. In the Syrian Arab Republic, Sri Lanka and the Central African Republic, early warning and prevention systems had not worked and crisis had broken out. He expressed the view that the effectiveness of his Department's actions hinged on the timely mobilization of appropriate resources, the commitment of the parties, the existence of political space in which to operate and the sustained support of the international community.

The Fifth Committee was discussing various options for strengthening the work of such missions in order to bolster preventive diplomacy. Existing mechanisms should be strengthened and calibrated in order to meet the growing demands of Member States, in particular the Security Council, and to enhance United Nations efforts for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

All the Council members welcomed the information provided by the Department of Political Affairs. In an interactive discussion, they asked questions about the difficulties of preventive diplomacy, the Department's priorities and prospects, interaction with regional organizations and other actors and, especially, the criteria for determining when a situation should be monitored or preventive action should be taken.

Africa

Nelson Mandela

On 5 December, the Council issued a statement to the press paying tribute to the life and work of Nelson Mandela. The Council also observed a minute of silence during its discussions that day.

Central African Republic

On 5 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2127 (2013), concerning the Central African Republic. The representatives of Council members France, Morocco and Togo made statements at the time of adoption. The representatives of the African Union and the Central African Republic also made statements under rules 37 and 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

By the resolution, adopted under Chapter VII, the Council gave a one-year mandate to the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) and the French forces supporting it to take all necessary measures to protect civilians and restore public order; stabilize the country and restore State authority over the whole territory; create conditions conducive to the provision of humanitarian assistance to the population; and assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process.

A report of the Secretary-General with recommendations on the possible transformation of MISCA into a peacekeeping operation, including an assessment of progress towards meeting the appropriate conditions on the ground, is expected by 5 March 2014.

Mali

On 10 December, the Council held consultations on the situation in Mali. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, gave a briefing on the situation and outlined the prospects for accelerating the deployment of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) in the coming months. The members of the Council welcomed the progress made in the democratic transition in Mali, including the satisfactory conduct of the first round of legislative elections on 15 November and the organization of national consultations by the Malian authorities — those held in the northern part of the country (Assises du Nord) and the national forum on decentralization (Etats-généraux de la décentralisation). They expressed concern about the persistent threat of terrorism in northern Mali. They called for the convening of an inclusive national dialogue in accordance with the preliminary agreement signed in Ouagadougou on 18 June 2013, and also considered the mandate of the French forces supporting MINUSMA pursuant to Security Council resolution 2100 (2013).

On 14 December, the Council issued a statement to the press on Mali, in which the members of the Council condemned in the strongest terms the attack carried out that same day on the Banque malienne de solidarité, located in Kidalin, northern Mali, and called on the Government of Mali to swiftly investigate the attack and bring the perpetrators to justice. They reiterated their full support for MINUSMA, reaffirmed their commitment to combating terrorism and reiterated their support for

the efforts of the Malian authorities and MINUSMA to stabilize Mali, re-establish State administration throughout the country and launch an inclusive national dialogue.

United Nations Office for West Africa

On 17 December, the Council heard a briefing on the activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) in the second half of 2013, presented by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOWA, Said Djinnit. The members of the Council then met in closed consultations. They welcomed the action taken by the Special Representative and UNOWA pursuant to their good offices and regional coordination mandate. They expressed support for the Secretary-General's recommendation, in his twelfth report on the activities of UNOWA (S/2013/732), that the mandate of UNOWA should be extended for three years, from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016.

On 19 December, the President of the Security Council received a letter from the Secretary-General (S/2013/753) recommending that the mandate of UNOWA be extended for three years, from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016. On 23 December the President of the Council sent a letter to the Secretary-General concurring with that recommendation and extending the mandate of UNOWA until 31 December 2016 (S/2013/759).

Combating drug trafficking and transnational organized crime in West Africa and the Sahel

On 18 December, the Council held a debate on combating drug trafficking in the Sahel and West Africa. The Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa made statements on the growth of drug trafficking and consumption in West Africa and the United Nations response to that phenomenon.

At that meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement on combating drug trafficking in the Sahel and West Africa (S/PRST/2013/22).

The participants and Council members hailed the initiatives taken by the States of the region and encouraged them to take specific measures, with the support of the United Nations and other relevant organizations, including the European Union, subregional organizations, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization, to effectively combat drug trafficking. In the presidential statement, those specific measures are divided into four categories: (a) maritime surveillance, border security and steps to combat the use of air transportation for drug trafficking; (b) mutual legal assistance and efforts to ensure that traffickers do not go unpunished; (c) monitoring of illicit financial flows and anti-money-laundering initiatives; and (d) strengthening of United Nations system coordination and international cooperation. In the statement the Council also acknowledged the need for it to be kept better informed of the status of the drug-trafficking threat, particularly when it considers the mandates of peacekeeping operations and political missions, through regular briefings by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Department of Political Affairs on the work of the Task Force on Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking.

Peace and security in Africa

On 12 December, the Council heard a briefing on the Sahel. The Secretary-General, the President of the World Bank, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, the Permanent Observer for the African Union to the United Nations and the Special Representative of the European Union for the Sahel made statements concerning the outcome of their institutions' joint visit to the countries of the Sahel early in November 2013. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel provided an update on the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel. Subsequently, statements were made by the Council members. They called for strengthened cooperation among the States of the region and support from the international community to assist those States in dealing with the challenges facing the Sahel, including the terrorist threat, transnational crime, poverty and corruption. They encouraged the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel to enhance the effectiveness of United Nations action in all areas, including governance, security and resilience.

At that same meeting the Council adopted a presidential statement on the Sahel (S/PRST/2013/20), in which its members welcomed the steps taken by the States of the region to strengthen cooperation with each other, in particular through the Second Regional Ministerial Conference on Border Security, held in Rabat on 13 and 14 November 2013, and the ministerial meeting on the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, held in Bamako on 5 November 2013.

Guinea-Bissau

On 9 December, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/19) concerning Guinea-Bissau, in which it urged the authorities in charge of the transitional period to hold the elections, which had already been postponed twice and were currently scheduled for 16 March 2014. The Council recalled its resolution 2048 (2012) and reiterated its readiness to consider targeted sanctions against individuals who undermined efforts to restore the constitutional order.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 11 December, the Council held consultations on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Martin Kobler; the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes Region, Mary Robinson; and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, who had just returned from a visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to witness the initial deployment of the first unmanned aerial vehicles by MONUSCO. In their presentations, the three officials referred to the end of the rebellion of the 23 March Movement (M23) and the restoration of State authority in the eastern part of the country, as well as the conclusion of the Kampala talks between the Kinshasa Government and M23. While their assessment of the situation was positive, the three officials stressed that progress must continue in order to make these gains irreversible, as many challenges remained. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General also informed the Council members that MONUSCO had begun

operations against the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR), pursuant to the mandate contained in resolution 2098 (2013), while underlining the difficulties encountered in those operations. The Council members reiterated their satisfaction with and encouragement of the efforts of MONUSCO and the Special Representative, as well as those of the Special Envoy, to achieve lasting peace in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Sudan and South Sudan

On 5 December, the Council held consultations on the relations between the Sudan and South Sudan and on the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). In his presentation, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations noted the improvement in relations between the two countries, while regretting that no tangible progress had been made in the implementation of the Addis Ababa Agreements of 27 September 2012, except on oil transportation. He also referred to the continued hostilities between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-North in the Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States in the Sudan, which were still preventing the launch of the proposed vaccination campaign. The Assistant Secretary-General requested the Council to welcome the planned meeting of the parties in Addis Ababa to discuss the issue of cessation of hostilities, which would create conditions for political settlement and improvement of the humanitarian situation in the rebel-held territories of the two areas. He stressed that the situation in Abyei had been further aggravated by the Ngok Dinka unilateral referendum in October 2013, that the oil police remained in Diffra, and that there was no progress in the establishment of the temporary institutions in the area.

On 11 December, the Council heard a briefing by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda, who introduced her Office's eighteenth semi-annual report submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1593 (2005) referring the situation in Darfur since 1 July 2002 to the International Criminal Court. The Prosecutor announced that the first trial, *Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain*, was scheduled to start on 5 May 2014. Subsequently, the Permanent Representative of the Sudan, Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali Osman, made a statement.

On 17, 20 and 23 December, the Council held emergency consultations on the situation in South Sudan. The Council members heard presentations by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, on 17 December, and the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on 20 and 23 December, describing the rapid and alarming deterioration of the security situation following what President Salva Kiir had termed an attempted coup d'état on 15 December. That political strife had led to clashes over much of the territory, first in Juba and then in the States of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile; the ethnic dimension of the violence was troubling. The fighting had gradually spread to a large part of the country, resulting in several thousand deaths and hundreds of thousands of displaced persons, tens of thousands of whom had taken refuge in camps of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) to escape the hostilities. Clashes had occurred at an UNMISS camp in Akobo, Jonglei State, on 19 December, resulting in the death of two Indian peacekeepers and the wounding of a third, and many civilian casualties. The Council issued two statements to the press, one on 17 December and one on 20 December.

This exceptional situation prompted the Secretary-General to request the Security Council, by a letter dated 23 December (S/2013/758), to authorize the temporary reinforcement of the Mission's military component (with 5,500 additional personnel), police component (423 personnel) and enabling equipment. The Council met on 23 December to consider that request and to hear from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations as well as from the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, Ameerah Haq.

By resolution 2132 (2013), adopted on 24 December, the Council temporarily increased the overall force level of UNMISS from 7,000 to 12,500 troops and from 800 to 1,323 police personnel, and authorized the Secretary-General to effect inter-mission transfers in order to swiftly redeploy the personnel and equipment needed to address the deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in South Sudan, and to enable UNMISS to implement its mandate of protecting civilians and also to protect its own personnel.

The Council met again to consider the situation in South Sudan in consultations on 30 December. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan and Head of UNMISS, Hilde Johnson, and the Force Commander for UNMISS, Major General Delali Johnson Sakyi, speaking via video link, gave the Council an account of the current situation on the ground. In addition, the Secretariat reported on the progress made in mobilizing additional contingents in the context of inter-mission cooperation. In accordance with resolution 2132 (2013), which provides for ad hoc authorization by the Council of complementary new force generation over and above the levels achieved through inter-mission cooperation, the President of the Council addressed a letter to the Secretary-General on 30 December 2013 authorizing UNMISS to deploy two attack helicopters, one level II medical unit and 500 additional troops (S/2013/784). That same day, the Council issued a statement to the press.

Also on 30 December, the Council issued a statement to the press condemning the most recent attacks on Blue Helmets in Darfur.

Somalia

On 10 December, the Council heard a briefing on the situation in Somalia, which was followed by consultations. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), Nicholas Kay, made a statement via video link from Mogadishu, introducing the quarterly report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandate of UNSOM, pursuant to resolution 2102 (2013) (S/2013/709). He expressed appreciation for the strengthening of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) pursuant to resolution 2124 (2013) and for the work carried out by the African Union. He also expressed optimism about the efforts of the Government of Somalia to advance the process towards federalism, highlighting the establishment of the Juba Interim Administration. Nonetheless, he reminded the members of the Council that the humanitarian and human rights situation remained fragile, notwithstanding the good intentions of the Government.

The Council members reiterated their support for UNSOM and the actions of AMISOM, particularly following the adoption of resolution 2124 (2013), by which it had raised the AMISOM troop ceiling. The deployment of an approximately 400-strong guard unit, proposed by the Secretariat in the context of the joint African

Union-United Nations review conducted in October 2013, was referred to during the discussion.

Middle East

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

On 16 December, the Council held its monthly meeting on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question; it heard a briefing, which was followed by closed consultations. The Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Robert Serry, reported to the Council members on the status of the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, which were entering their fifth month and had thus passed the midpoint of the established nine-month time frame. More than 20 negotiation sessions had been held in the second half of 2013, during which time there had been a number of serious incidents on the ground: injuries and deaths resulting from clashes, including the case of a 14-year-old boy killed by Israeli security forces on 7 December for throwing stones, as well as provocations: announcements of new settlements in the wake of the first two prisoner releases and destruction of Palestinian property in Area C and East Jerusalem, which had caused the atmosphere to deteriorate. The situation in Gaza was still very troubling and had been worsened by the recent floods that had displaced some 10,000 people, despite the material assistance provided by, inter alia, Israel.

The Special Coordinator briefly mentioned the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, recalling that, although the issue of chemical weapons had received particular attention, the vast majority of the killings and destruction continued to be carried out with conventional weapons. All those with influence should help the parties to prepare for constructive engagement at the second Geneva conference.

The situation in the Middle East (Syrian Arab Republic)

On 2 December, the Council held consultations with the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Under-Secretary-General emphasized the importance of civilian protection, condemning, with specific examples, both the attacks carried out by the Government and those by opposition groups. She recalled the difficult operating environment for humanitarian workers (13 United Nations staff members killed, as well as 32 officials of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent), especially the 1,000 staff members in the Syrian Arab Republic (international and national staff, excluding the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East). She also underlined that, two months after the adoption of the presidential statement of 2 October 2013 (S/PRST/2013/15), fighting continued in densely populated areas with little regard for the lives of civilians, indiscriminate shelling was on the rise and civilian infrastructure was still targeted. The adoption of the presidential statement on 2 October and the commitments made by the Syrian Government in a letter addressed to the Security Council on 22 November (S/2013/686) had not translated into significant progress on humanitarian access on the ground. The Government had accepted the principle of the opening of Al-Ya'rubiyah crossing at the Syrian/Iraqi border and of permitting the entry of humanitarian cargo through official checkpoints and crossings with Lebanon and Jordan. However, access via

the Turkish border remained a red line for the Government. Lastly, the Under-Secretary-General reported in general terms on the outcome of the meeting of the High-level Group on Syria held on 26 November in Geneva (contact group on humanitarian access), at which it was agreed to work on seven priority areas and to exercise influence over the Syrian Government and armed opposition groups.

On 4 December, the Council met with the Special Coordinator of the Joint Mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the United Nations for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic, Sigrid Kaag, to consider the implementation of resolution 2118 (2013). In her presentation, the Special Coordinator recalled the points made in the report transmitted by the Secretary-General on 27 November (S/2013/700), in particular the two main difficulties faced by the Joint Mission, namely, (a) the volatile security situation, which constituted a challenge both for the transportation of chemical material and for the work of United Nations personnel; and (b) the removal of the most dangerous material from the country for destruction outside its territory, which would require substantial contributions from Member States. All Council members commended the Special Coordinator for the progress made and paid tribute to the courage of the Joint Mission personnel, who were working in an extremely volatile security environment, as well as the excellent cooperation between the United Nations and OPCW since the start of the mission.

On 16 December, the Council held consultations with the Head of the United Nations Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, Åke Sellström. The Head of Mission informed the Council of the conclusions contained in his report submitted on 13 December, which was also presented to the General Assembly (A/68/663-S/2013/735). The Head of Mission confirmed that chemical weapons had been used in the ongoing conflict between the parties in the Syrian Arab Republic.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

On 16 December, the Council held its quarterly consultations on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), with a view to renewing the mandate of the Force. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations highlighted the elements presented in the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/716): the security situation in the area of operation had further deteriorated with continued heavy clashes between the Syrian armed forces and armed members of the opposition in the area of separation; the presence and increased use by armed members of the opposition of improvised explosive devices, particularly on the road between the two main UNDOF camps, Camp Faouar and Camp Ziouani, posed a serious threat to the Force's security and freedom of movement; the Force had been fired at on several occasions. Nevertheless, the ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic had generally been maintained, although there were several reports of firing across the ceasefire line including by the Israel Defense Forces in what the latter asserted was retaliation for fire from the Bravo side that had landed on the Alpha side. The tripartite mechanism had prevented an escalation of the violence.

The Council members unanimously reiterated their support for UNDOF, expressed their appreciation to the troop-contributing countries and, on 18 December, unanimously adopted resolution 2131 (2013), by which it renewed the

mandate of the Force for a period of six months, until 30 June 2014. A meeting with the troop-contributing countries was held on 10 December.

Libya

On 9 December, the Council heard a briefing and held consultations on Libya. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), Tarek Mitri, expressed concern at the volatile security situation and the worsening political divisions in Libya. He said that, in that context, the Secretary-General's request for a guard unit to strengthen the security of UNSMIL had been misunderstood by certain Libyan groups. The Special Representative underlined the importance of inclusive national dialogue to initiate a reintegration and disarmament process and to build consensus on the future of Libya. The arbitrary detention of several thousand individuals linked to the conflict, without access to due process and outside the authority of the State, remained a cause for concern. In that regard, he underlined that UNSMIL had documented cases of torture and deaths in detention since the end of the conflict. However, he welcomed the improvement in conditions of detention in facilities placed under the control of the Libyan authorities and the promulgation of a new law on transitional justice. He believed that progress had been made towards the election of an assembly to draft the new constitution, as well as towards the launch of a national dialogue. The Special Representative conveyed to the Council the Libyan Prime Minister's request for support to disarm armed brigades, while stressing that any work undertaken in that regard should involve dialogue with the said brigades.

The Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya and Permanent Representative of Rwanda, Eugène-Richard Gasana, said that the Panel of Experts remained concerned over the continued reports of violations of the arms embargo both from and to Libya. The Panel of Experts also had doubts regarding the capability of a significant number of Member States to implement and comply with the United Nations asset freeze measures.

On 16 December, the Council adopted a presidential statement on Libya (S/PRST/2013/21), in which it expressed its grave concern at the worsening security situation and political divisions, which threatened to undermine a transition to democracy that met the aspirations of the Libyan people. The Council reiterated its support to the people of Libya and welcomed the efforts of UNSMIL to facilitate a meaningful Libyan-led national dialogue. It expressed its concern at the presence of unsecured arms and ammunition in Libya and their proliferation. It also emphasized its concern about human rights violations in illegal detention centres in Libya.

Lebanon

On 16 December, the Council members, in consultations, heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the serious incident that occurred on 15 December in Naqoura, when an Israel Defense Forces soldier was shot dead on the Israeli side of the Blue Line by a Lebanese soldier. The Under-Secretary-General stated that an extraordinary tripartite meeting, attended by high-ranking officers of the Lebanese and Israeli armies, had been convened by the

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) on 16 December and had taken place in a constructive atmosphere.

A statement to the press was issued by the Council on 16 December, deploring the shooting of the Israel Defense Forces soldier, calling for restraint by all parties and calling on them to continue to cooperate with UNIFIL to ascertain the facts. The Council members noted that UNIFIL confirmed the preliminary findings of the Government of Lebanon, which indicated that the shooting was an individual action by a soldier, and underlined that it remained a serious contravention of the existing operational rules and procedures pursuant to resolution 1701 (2006).

The Council also issued a statement to the press condemning the terrorist attack in Beirut on 27 December.

Yemen

On 5 December, the Council issued a statement to the press condemning the attack on the Yemeni Defence Ministry.

Asia

Afghanistan

On 4 December, the Council issued a statement to the press condemning the attacks carried out the previous week against humanitarian personnel deployed in Afghanistan, in the provinces of Faryab and Uruzgan. In its statement, the Council recalled the importance of humanitarian and development work in Afghanistan as the transition came to an end.

On 17 December, the Council held a debate on Afghanistan. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Ján Kubiš, called for inclusive presidential and provincial elections, the results of which should be accepted by everyone in order to ensure national unity. The progress made by Afghanistan in the areas of human rights, development and consolidation of the rule of law needed to be maintained, and the international community needed to implement the commitments made in Chicago and Tokyo. The inclusion of Afghanistan in a regional cooperation framework would be the best guarantee of the country's stability. The Special Representative also warned against the development of an illicit economy based on unprecedented growth in drug production. The Permanent Representative of Afghanistan made a statement in which he drew attention to the courage of the members of the Afghan security forces, who were now in the security lead nationwide.

The members of the Council paid tribute to the results achieved by Afghanistan, particularly in its preparation for elections. Insecurity and threats to human rights gains, as well as the deterioration of the operating environment for humanitarian workers, continued to give cause for concern.

Several representatives recalled the role of regional cooperation frameworks, in particular the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Istanbul Process. Others recalled the commitments under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework and called for the early signature of the bilateral security agreement,

which laid the foundation for the international community's engagement in support of the Afghan security forces after 2014. Lastly, several member States noted that the expansion of poppy cultivation was a major threat to public health and development as well as to the stability of the country and the region. The representatives of Canada, Germany, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Turkey and the European Union also made statements.

Thematic issues

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

On 5 December, the Council held a debate to consider the reports of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (S/2013/460 and S/2013/663; S/2013/463 and S/2013/678; and S/2013/679, respectively). The Council heard briefings by the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Judge Theodor Meron, and the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Vagn Joensen. It also heard briefings by the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Serge Brammertz, and the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Hassan Bubacar Jallow. The briefings focused on the status of outstanding cases, the fulfilment by the Tribunals of their completion strategies, the transition to the International Residual Mechanism and the need for cooperation, including for the arrest of the remaining fugitives still wanted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

Representatives of three States not members of the Council made statements: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia.

On 18 December, the Council adopted resolution 2130 (2013) by 14 votes in favour, with one abstention. By that resolution, it extended the term of office of permanent and ad litem judges at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia who are members of the Trial Chambers and the Appeals Chamber (and whose names are listed in the resolution) until 31 December 2014 or until the completion of the cases before the Tribunal, if sooner. The Council also requested the Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete its work expeditiously with the aim of facilitating the closure of the Tribunal, taking into account resolution 1966 (2010), and expressed concern that, in order to complete the work of the Tribunal, the trials and appeals would go beyond 2014.

Non-proliferation: Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

On 12 December, the Council held an open briefing for the consideration of the quarterly report of the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). The Permanent Representative of Australia, in his capacity as the Chair of that Committee, reported on the work of the Committee for the period from 6 September to 12 December 2013, pursuant to paragraph 18 (h) of resolution 1737 (2006).

In his report, the Permanent Representative of Australia welcomed the interim agreement between the "five plus one" group and the Islamic Republic of Iran reached on 24 November 2013, while clarifying that the sanctions imposed by resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010) remained in effect. He said that, on 23 October 2013, the Committee had discussed the seizure of a consignment of carbon fibre destined for the Islamic Republic of Iran, and he also briefed the Council on another reported case which is being investigated by the Panel of Experts.

The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) also reported that he had joined the President of the Financial Action Task Force in an open briefing on the respective roles of the Security Council and the Financial Action Task Force in combating the financing of terrorism and proliferation. The Chairs of the following Security Council subsidiary bodies also participated on that occasion: Committees established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) (the Counter-Terrorism Committee), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1718 (2006), resolution 1988 (2011), and resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) (Al-Qaida sanctions Committee).

The Council members welcomed the interim agreement of 24 November, and the progress made in the dialogue with the International Atomic Energy Agency, while noting that much remained to be done before reaching the goal of a comprehensive and final settlement.

Other subsidiary bodies

On 9 December, the Council received briefings from the outgoing Chairs of its subsidiary bodies, in the order of establishment of the committees, namely, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia and Chair of the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, Masood Khan; the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Agshin Mehdiyev; the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and Chair of the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals, Gert Rosenthal; and the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau, Mohammed Loulichki.

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

On 5 December, the Council held consultations to consider the final report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia (S/2013/683). The Permanent Representative of Pakistan and Chair of the Committee, Masood Khan, presented the conclusions of the report and the substance of the Committee's informal consultations on 19 November. He said that there had been no violations of the arms embargo during the period under consideration but that the shortcomings in the capacity of the Government of Liberia to prevent arms trafficking, including the lack of a legislative framework on the possession of weapons in Liberia; the insufficient marking of weapons; and the limited capacity of the Government of Liberia to secure its borders were matters of concern. The Chair of the Committee presented the Panel's concerns regarding the natural resources sector and the land issue, which were underlying causes of conflict in Liberia. Lastly, he informed the Council that

the Committee was willing to delist individuals who no longer posed a threat to peace and security in the region.

On 10 December, the Council adopted resolution 2128 (2013), by which it renewed the sanctions regime for a 12-month period.

Terrorism

On 17 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2129 (2013) on the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate. By the resolution the Council renewed the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and extended it from three to four years in order to improve its coherence with budgetary timelines and the timetable for review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Executive Directorate was also invited to take account of emerging issues in its work, including the evolving nexus between terrorism and information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet, adapt its working methods and cooperate with all other relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies.

On 29 and 30 December, the Council issued two statements to the press, condemning the terrorist attacks that occurred in Volgograd, in the Russian Federation.

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Letter dated 4 April 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 2141 (2014), by which the Council decided to extend until 5 April 2015 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009), and requested me to take the necessary administrative measures to that effect.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, after consulting with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), I have appointed the following experts:

Mr. Katsuhisa Furukawa, Japan (nuclear issues)

Mr. Hugh Griffiths, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (air transport)

Mr. Chang Guo, China (other weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms)

Mr. Dmitry Kiku, Russian Federation (customs and export controls)

Mr. Jang-keun Lee, Republic of Korea (weapons of mass destruction arms control and non-proliferation policy)

Mr. William J. Newcomb, United States of America (finance)

Mr. Neil Watts, South Africa (maritime transport)

I have also reappointed the following expert to serve on the Panel of Experts for a period of up to seven months, when he will reach the maximum period of service under the applicable rules and regulations of the United Nations:

Mr. Erik Marzolf, France (missile technology)

I have designated Mr. Marzolf to serve as Coordinator of the Panel of Experts for the remainder of his term on the Panel.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

14-29154 (E) 070414

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Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Letter dated 3 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the Republic of Armenia recorded for March 2014 (see annex). As seen from the annexed table, the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia continued intensive fire from their positions in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and from the territory of Armenia at the positions of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, as well as at populated areas and civilian objects situated in the vicinity of the front line. As a result, one Azerbaijani serviceman, Elvin Hasanov, was killed, and one civilian was wounded.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34 and 38, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-29246 (E) 210414

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Annex to the letter dated 3 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for March 2014[a]

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
1	1 March	0030-0040	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
2		0040-0050	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
3		0045-0050	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
4		0120-0135	Shuraabad and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
5		0125-0135	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
6		0130-0140	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
7		0135-0145	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
8		0450-0455	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
9		1255-1300	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
10		2130-2135	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
11	2 March	0030-0035	Shuraabad and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
12		0155-0220	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK and AKM	–
13		0215-0220	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
14		0350-0355	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

[a] Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
15		0350-0355	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
16		0555-0605	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
17		2130-2145	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
18		2150-2200	Voskepar village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Ashaghy Eskipara village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
19	3 March	0100-0110	Kengerli and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
20		0520-0530	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
21		1310-1315	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Garaveliler village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	PK	–
22	4 March	0130-0133	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
23		0310-0340	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
24		0340-0350	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
25		0340-0400	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
26		0340-0400	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
27		0400-0410	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
28		0450-0500	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
29		0605-0610	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
30		1555-1600	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
31		2310-2315	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
32	5 March	0145-0150	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
33		0210-0240	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
34		0215-0220	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
35		0500-0510	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
36		0530-0535	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
37		0535-0540	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
38		1015-1020	Shykhlar and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK and DShK	–
39		1255-1300	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
40		1425-1435	Berd district (Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
41		2055-2105	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
42		2155-2200	Yusifjanly and Mirzaahmadverdiler villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
43		2210-2220	Berd district (Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
44	6 March	0355-0405	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
45		0515-0520	Saryjaly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
46		0540-0550	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
47		2115-2125	Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK and AK	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
48		2325-2335	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
49		2335-2340	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
50	7 March	0005-0015	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
51		0125-0135	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
52		0145-0150	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	PK	–
53		0150-0200	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
54		0340-0350	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
55		0345-0350	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
56		0630-0645	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
57	8 March	0400-0410	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
58		0615-0625	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
59		2211-2214	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
60		2245-2250	Garagashly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
61		2345-2348	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
62	9 March	0105-0111	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
63		0315-0320	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
64		0310-0320	Bash Garvand and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
65		0425-0430	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
66		0515-0520	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
67		0515-0530	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
68		1740-1750	Kurdeliler village (Goygol district, Azerbaijan)	AKM and PK	–
69		2140-2205	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK, PK and DShK	–
70		2330-2340	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
71	10 March	0105-0115	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
72		0100-0120	Shykhlar and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	PK	–
73		0215-0220	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
74		0345-0350	Shykhlar and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	PK	–
75		0515-0530	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
76		0820-0835	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
77		1045-1050	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
78		1130-1300	Mosesgekh and Aygepar villages (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
79		1130-1300	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Aghdam village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
80		1600-1630	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Aghdam village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–

No	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
81	11 March	0350-0355	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
82		0430-0435	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	PK	–
83		0430-0435	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
84		0433-0435	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	PK	–
85		1820-1823	Voskepar village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Ashaghy Eskipara village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
86		2230-2235	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
87		2320-2325	Aygedzor village (Berd district, Armenia) and Munjuglu village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
88		2330-2335	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
89	12 March	0002-0005	Javahirli and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
90		0005-0010	Jerabert and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
91		0555-0615	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
92		0800-0805	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
93		1910-1920	Jerabert and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
94		2045-2105	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
95		2310-2315	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
96	13 March	0435-0455	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
97		0605-0610	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
98		1600-1620	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
99	14 March	0200-0210	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
100		0200-0215	Shuraabad and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
101		0220-0330	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
102		0245-0300	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
103		0450-0455	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
104		1325-1340	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
105		1440-1450	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	–
106	15 March	0005-0010	Mosesgekh village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
107		0130-0135	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
108		0135-0140	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
109		1715-1730	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	PK	–
110		2245-2250	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
111	16 March	0130-0135	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
112		0140-0147	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
113		0210-0220	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
114		0230-0240	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
115		0230-0240	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
116		0230-0240	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
117		0240-0245	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
118		0410-0415	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
119		0420-0430	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
120		0530-0540	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
121		1200-1205	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
122	17 March	0300-0310	Garagashly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
123		0415-0420	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
124		1150	Horadiz village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed
125		1830-1845	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK and DShK	–
126		2015-2018	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK and DShK	–
127	18 March	0305-0310	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
128		0310-0315	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
129		0745-0750	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
130		0820-0830	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
131	19 March	0050-0100	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
132		0315-0325	Garagashly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
133		0410-0430	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
134		0450-0455	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
135		0510-0520	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
136		0520-0525	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
137		0530-0535	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
138		0530-0535	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
139		0545-0550	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
140		0545-0550	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
141		1940-1945	Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia) and Aghdam village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
142		2155-2205	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
143	20 March	0405-0415	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
144		0500-0510	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
145		0510-0520	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
146		2015-2020	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
147		2310-2315	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
148	21 March	0000-0005	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
149		0030-0040	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
150		0130-0140	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
151		0145-0155	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
152		0230-0235	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
153		0230-0235	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
154		0315-0320	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
155		0315-0320	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
156		0340-0345	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
157		0340-0345	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
158		0515-0520	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
159		0515-0520	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
160		0540-0545	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
161		0555-0605	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
162		0610-0615	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
163		2335-2340	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
164	22 March	0010-0020	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
165		0035-0050	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
166		0110-0115	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
167		0115-0120	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
168		0130-0135	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
169		0200-0210	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
170		0220-0230	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
171		0250-0255	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
172		0320-0340	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
173		0324-0415	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
174		0500-0507	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
175		0500-0515	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
176		1810-1815	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
177		2325-2350	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
178	23 March	0040-0050	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
179		0115-0120	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
180		0130-0145	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
181	24 March	0110-0120	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
182		0050-0105	Barekamavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Gaymagly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK and DShK	–
183		0220-0225	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
184		0220-0230	Parakavar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Kohne Gyshlag village (Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
185		0230-0235	Garagashly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
186		0410-0440	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
187		1150-1210	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AKM and PK	–
188		1400-1405	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
189		1400-1405	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
190		1545-1615	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
191		1615-1630	Karagullar village (Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan)	AKM and DShK	–
192		1705-1730	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
193		1740-1800	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
194		1945-2000	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
195		2310-2320	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
196	25 March	0250-0255	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
197		0250-0255	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
198		0340-0345	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
199		0440-0455	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
200		0455-0500	Shirvanly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
201		0455-0500	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
202		0630-0635	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
203		1000-1040	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
204		1510-1525	Parakavar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Kohne Gyshlag village (Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
205		1645-1655	Levonarkh and Hasangaya villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
206		1850-1935	Mosesgekh and Aygepar villages (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM and DShK	–
207		2030-2035	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
208		2030-2040	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
209		2215-2230	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK and AKM	–
210	26 March	0005-0010	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
211		0315-0320	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
212		0320-0325	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
213		1915-1920	Voskepar village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Ashaghy Eskipara village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
214	27 March	0110-0130	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
215		0130-0140	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
216		0140-0145	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
217		0415-0420	Shuraabad and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
218		0600-0610	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
219		0620-0625	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
220		1510-1520	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
221		1620-1630	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
222		1810-1840	Karagullar village (Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
223		2015-2020	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
224		2050-2105	Kurdeliler village (Goygol district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–
225		2115-2120	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
226		2230-2250	Parakavar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Kohne Gyshlag village (Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan)	AK and PK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
227		2310-0000	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	PK and DShK	–
228	28 March	0005-0150	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM, PK and DShK	An Azerbaijani civilian was wounded
229		0300-0310	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
230		0500-0510	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
231		0500-0510	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
232		0515-0520	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
233		0835-0840	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
234		1440-1445	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
235		1740-1845	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–
236		1835-1845	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
237		1915-1945	Aygepar village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	–
238		1915-2150	Mosesgekh and Aygepar villages (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM and DShK	–
239		2030-2100	Mosesgekh village (Berd district, Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM and DShK	–
240		2035-2120	Mosesgekh village (Berd district, Armenia) and Alibeyli village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM and DShK	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
241		2205-2225	Mosesgekh village (Berd district, Armenia) and Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM and DShK	–
242	29 March	0130-0200	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
243		0135-0220	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
244		0145-0155	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
245		0240-0245	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
246		0310-0320	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
247		0550-0555	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
248	30 March	0100-0105	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
249		0410-0415	Garakhanbeyli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
250		0520-0525	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
251		2215-2220	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
252	31 March	0110-0120	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
253		0150-0200	Shuraabad and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
254		0157-0202	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
255		0410-0415	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alkhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
256		0410-0415	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
257		0420-0425	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
258		0425-0430	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
259		0450-0455	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
260		0535-0545	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	–
261		1945-1910	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM and DShK	–
262		2130-2230	Parakavar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Kohne Gyshlag village (Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	–

Abbreviations: AK, Kalashnikov assault rifle; AKM, modernized Kalashnikov assault rifle; DShK, heavy machine gun; PK, Kalashnikov machine gun.

United Nations S/2014/250

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 April 2014
English
Original: French

Letter dated 7 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 7 April 2014 from Moussa Faki Mahamat, Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration of Chad, addressed to Navanethem Pillay, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, along with accompanying documents (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated to the members of the Security Council as documents of the Council.

(*Signed*) Mahamat Zene **Cherif**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 7 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]

The purpose of this letter is to lodge a very strong protest against the serious and utterly baseless allegations made against the Chadian contingent of the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) by Ms. Cécile Pouilly and Mr. Rupert Colville, spokespersons for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), following the incident that took place on Saturday, 29 March 2014, between PK12 and Mpoko Camp in Bangui.

With the exception of the OHCHR "experts", all representatives of the international community present in Bangui — not the least of whom are Lieutenant General Babacar Gaye, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA); Major General Jean-Marie Mokoko, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and Head of MISCA; and General Martin Tumenta, MISCA Force Commander — have, in their respective statements concerning the aforementioned incident, said that the Chadian contingent responded in kind after coming under fire. Furthermore, on Wednesday, 2 April, the Prime Minister of the Central African Republic, Andre Nzapayeke, declared on the national radio station that on Saturday "an incident had occurred involving a contingent of MISCA, which was responding to grenade attacks." (See www.afriqueinfos.com/centrafrique.asp).

When interviewed on Radio France Internationale, Major General Jean-Marie Mokoko, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and Head of MISCA, could not have said it more clearly: "Those who conducted this investigation have obviously never set foot in Bangui. I am saying — and I am choosing my words very carefully — that the reports are fictitious. [...] It seems as though there is a global conspiracy against Chadians. What does an officer commanding a unit do when targeted? The unit responds in accordance with our rules of engagements within the framework of this mission."

These statements by eminent persons sharply refute the version of the facts reported by the OHCHR "experts", according to which Chadian soldiers opened fire on civilians, unprovoked, and the aforementioned contingent was not a part of MISCA.

We note with regret that — as our Permanent Representative to the United Nations indicated in a statement delivered on 6 January 2014 to the Security Council — Chad, in general, and the Chadian contingent in the Central African Republic, in particular, have for several months been the target of a malicious media campaign intended to tarnish the image and reputation of the country and its army.

At one point, this campaign led us to believe that the redeployment of the Chadian contingent to the north of the Central African Republic could help secure Bangui.

As you know, the redeployment took place in late November/early December 2013; however, the situation has not improved. Worse still, the attacks perpetrated

by anti-Balaka elements on 5 December 2013 resulted in the death of 1,050 persons on that day alone.

The Chadian contingent is not the first to be attacked by anti-Balaka elements. All forces present in the Central African Republic have each been attacked in different locations. The anti-Balaka elements are not, as some would have us believe, a civilian militia armed with bows and machetes. Neither are they disorganized. On the contrary, they are becoming more structured, organized and coordinated, and their leaders speak to the media on their behalf. They have weapons of war, and they know what they are doing and what they want. The anti-Balaka elements, considered enemies of peace by the international community, are now being labelled patriots by certain members of the Transitional Government because they have attacked the Chadian contingent.

When interested parties whose agenda is hindered by Chad's presence in the Central African Republic mount and wage a smear campaign against the Chadian contingent, there might be some explanation for it. But when "experts" from a prestigious institution such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights serve such parties in the interest of causing harm to a State Member of the United Nations, it is a very serious matter and completely unacceptable. Accusations emanating from United Nations institutions should be based on irrefutable facts in order to preserve their credibility and impartiality.

Chad is deeply shocked by the tendentious accusations levelled against it and demands immediate elucidation of this conspiracy with the aim of establishing the truth and drawing the proper conclusions. To this end, Chad is prepared to appoint one or two representatives to collaborate with truly independent and impartial experts in order to shed light on a regrettable incident used as a pretext for the groundless accusations which are the subject of this protest.

(*Signed*) Moussa Faki **Mahamat**
Minister for Foreign Affairs and African Integration

Enclosure 1

[Original: English and French]

Press Statement

The African Union reiterates its appreciation to Chad for its invaluable contribution to the peace efforts in the Central African Republic

The African Union takes note of the decision of Chad to withdraw its contingent from MISCA

The Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, takes note of the decision of the Government of Chad, announced today, to withdraw its contingent from the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA).

The Chairperson of the Commission stresses that, over the past weeks, the contingents of MISCA, particularly that of Chad, had been the target of repeated attacks by anti-Balaka elements and unfounded allegations by a number of actors. She notes that the stigmatization of the Chadian contingent has contributed to the establishment of a climate of insecurity and hostility for which the nationals of that country paid a heavy price. Under these conditions, and while regretting the envisaged departure of the Chadian contingent, the Chairperson of the Commission fully understands the reasons behind this decision and would like, at this crucial stage of the peace efforts in the Central African Republic, to express the full solidarity of the African Union with the Government and the people of Chad.

The Chairperson of the Commission underscores the invaluable contribution of Chad to the peace and reconciliation efforts in the Central African Republic, both within the framework of the Economic Community of Central African States ECCAS, of which Chad is the current Chair, and that of the African Union. She notes the sustained efforts of President Idriss Deby Itno to facilitate the completion of the ongoing Transition process, the contribution of the Chadian contingent to the stabilization of the situation and the generous financial support that Chad gave to the Central African Republic, despite its own challenges, thereby demonstrating a high sense of African solidarity.

The Chairperson of the Commission notes with satisfaction the commitment expressed by Chad to continue to show the same spirit of solidarity towards the Central African Republic to help it overcome the serious challenges facing that country. She stresses that this commitment is in line with the contribution of Chad to other African peace efforts, as clearly illustrated by the crucial role played by the Chadian contingent during the operation to liberate the northern part of Mali, a little more than a year ago.

The Chairperson of the Commission reiterates the strong conviction of the African Union that the resolution of the crisis in the Central African Republic requires a continuous and strong involvement of the region, particularly through the current Chair and the Mediator of ECCAS, Presidents Idriss Deby Itno and Denis Sassou Nguesso of the Congo. The African Union, while reiterating its full support for their role, hopes that the United Nations Security Council, in the resolution that will authorize the transformation of MISCA into a United Nations peacekeeping

operation, will fully recognize this role and will affirm its central character. She also expresses the hope that the other concerns of the African Union will also be adequately taken into account.

The Chairperson of the Commission reiterates the gratitude of the African Union to the Chadian contingent of MISCA for its professionalism, and pays tribute to the Chadian soldiers and other troops who fell on the line of duty. She welcomes the commitment of Chad to continue to fully carry out its peace mission in its areas of deployment within the framework of the Mission and to actively pursue its efforts to promote peace and security in the region.

Addis Ababa, 4 April 2014

Enclosure 2

[Original: English and French]

Press release

MISCA deplores the use of civilians as human shields in the Central African Republic

The Force Commander of the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA), Brigadier General Martin Tumenta, has deplored the use of civilians as human shields in the most recent eruption of violence in the Central African Republic. Referring to the incident on Saturday, 29 March 2014, in which a convoy of MISCA peacekeepers was fired upon in the Bangui suburb of PK12, the Force Commander said, "It is unacceptable for any group or individuals to open fire on international peacekeepers."

The convoy was returning to MISCA force headquarters in M'Poko, Bangui, with arms seized from militia groups in and around the northern town of Kanga-Bandoro, when it got into an ambush by unidentified armed men at PK12. Without provocation or warning, the assailants opened fire on the peacekeepers, wounding two MISCA soldiers from the Chad contingent. The injured peacekeepers are currently receiving treatment at the MISCA hospital in Bangui. The ambushed peacekeepers returned fire in legitimate self-defence. According to the Red Cross, four bodies were collected from the scene of the incident and 21 persons who were injured in the crossfire are currently being treated at the Community Hospital in Bangui.

This incident comes less than a week after several MISCA positions and vehicles were attacked by armed militia, killing a peacekeeper from the Congo and injuring nine others: four from the Congo, two from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, two from Rwanda and one from Cameroon.

The Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union and Head of MISCA, General Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko, firmly condemns these attacks and strongly warns their perpetrators that they will be held accountable for their actions. He conveys the sincere condolences of the Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union, Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, to the bereaved families and wishes a speedy and complete recovery to the injured peacekeepers and civilians.

Bangui, 31 March 2014

United Nations A/68/831–S/2014/251

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
8 April 2014

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Letter dated 7 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 2 April 2014 addressed to you by Mehmet Dânâ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Y. Halit **Çevik**
Permanent Representative

14-29396 (E) 160414

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Annex to the letter dated 7 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letter dated 11 March 2014 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/68/795-S/2014/174), which yet again contains false assertions similar to those made in his previous letters. In order to set the record straight, I should like to bring the following to your kind attention.

At the outset, regarding the claims of so-called "infringements of international air traffic regulations" and "violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey", I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot Administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace. Similarly, the assertion raised in the said letter regarding the Turkish Cypriot ports is also unfounded, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot Administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. This constitutes yet another attempt aimed at distorting the facts and the realities of the island. As noted in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and unlawful claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot Administration extends over the whole island, including the territory, national airspace and territorial waters of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This pretentious contention by the Greek Cypriot side ignores the present realities on the ground, namely the existence of two independent, self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As for the repeated false allegations regarding Ercan airport in the North, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan area control centre and airport in North Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island in line with its isolation policy that has been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. Ever since, all flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and permission of the Civil Aviation Department of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, over which the Greek Cypriot Administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or control.

The legislation on aeronautical safety of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus meets all International Civil Aviation Organization standards and recommendations, providing safe and swift navigation of aircraft landing at or taking off from Ercan airport, as well as using Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus airspace. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards and necessary investments have been made to keep up with the developing technology. The number of air traffic controllers has been increased in accordance with the increasing number of flights over the years, and the Ercan area control

centre is in regular and close cooperation with the Ankara area control centre in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In 2013 alone, the number of passengers that used Ercan airport stood at almost 3 million, while the projected number of passengers for 2014 is 3.2 million. Moreover, in 2013, around 22,000 planes used Ercan airport for arrival and departure and 150,000 planes used Ercan advisory airspace. These numbers are expected to be around 23,000 and 165,000 respectively for 2014. In this respect, it must be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety in full conformity with the Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944 and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

Continuous attempts by the Greek Cypriot side, through often-repeated false statements, to confer legitimacy upon the long-defunct "Republic of Cyprus" are futile since the Turkish Cypriot people will never give in to their unjust demands. What would indeed contribute to a better atmosphere on the island is for the Greek Cypriot side to stop misappropriating for itself the rights and responsibilities that it does not legally have and to cease its hostile acts against the Turkish Cypriot people. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot Administration should once again be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey, and that its insistent denial of Turkish Cypriot rights in the north of the island does not bode well for the prospects of finding a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus conflict in line with the established United Nations parameters, which envisage a new partnership on the basis of the political equality of the two peoples of the island within the framework of a bizonal, bicommunal federation with two constituent States of equal status.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I should like to call upon the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue its well-known propaganda tactics and focus on the full-fledged negotiations conducted under your good offices mission for a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus without further delay. As the Turkish Cypriot side, we are committed to maintaining our constructive and positive stance and encourage our Greek Cypriot neighbours to follow a similar path.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations S/2014/252*

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 April 2014

Original: English

Australia, France, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements on the Central African Republic (CAR), in particular resolutions 2121 (2013), 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the CAR, and recalling the importance of the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

Reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, and *recognizing* that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned,

Expressing deep concern at the security situation in the CAR,

Recalling that the Transitional Authorities have the primary responsibility to protect the population in the CAR,

Emphasizing that any sustainable solution to the crisis in the CAR should be CAR-owned, including the political process, and should include the restructuring of the Central African security forces,

Further emphasizing that the continued role of the region, including the Chair of ECCAS and its Mediator, as well as the AU, will be critical for the promotion of lasting peace and stability in the CAR,

Welcoming the positive and decisive impact of MISCA's actions on the ground in protecting civilians and preventing serious violations of international law, and the progress made in the implementation of other aspects of its mandate as reflected in the first progress report of the AU Commission on the deployment and operations of MISCA submitted pursuant to paragraph 32 of resolution 2127 (2013),

Remaining seriously concerned by multiple violations of international humanitarian law and the widespread human rights violations and abuses, including those involving extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, torture, sexual violence against women and children, rape, recruitment

* Reissued for technical reasons on 25 April 2014.

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and use of children and attacks against civilians, in particular but not limited to Muslims, and attacks against places of worship, denial of humanitarian access, committed by both former Seleka elements and militia groups, in particular the "anti-Balaka",

Condemns in the strongest terms all the attacks and provocations against MISCA contingents by armed groups and urging the CAR Transitional Authorities to take all possible measures to ensure the arrest and prosecution perpetrators,

Stressing the urgent and imperative need to end impunity in the CAR and to bring to justice perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and of abuses and violations of human rights, *underlining* in this regard the need to bolster national accountability mechanisms and *underlining* its support for the work of the Independent Expert on human rights in the CAR and of the International Commission of Inquiry,

Reiterating that all perpetrators of such acts must be held accountable and that some of those acts may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), to which the CAR is a State party, and further *recalling* the statement made by the Prosecutor of the ICC on 7 August 2013 and 9 December 2013 and *noting* the decision made by the Prosecutor of the ICC on 7 February 2014 to open a preliminary examination on the situation in the CAR since September 2012,

Emphasizing the risk of the situation in the CAR providing a conducive environment for transnational criminal activity, such as that involving arms trafficking and the use of mercenaries as well as a potential breeding ground for radical networks,

Acknowledging in this respect the important contribution the Council-mandated arms embargo can make to countering the illicit transfer of arms and related materiel in the CAR and its region, and in supporting post-conflict peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, and *recalling* its resolution 2127 (2013) and expressing grave concern at the threat to peace and security in the CAR arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

Recalling its decision to establish a sanctions regime pursuant to resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014) and *emphasizing* that the targeted sanctions aim at, inter alia, individuals and entities designated by the Committee as engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR, that impede the political transition process or that fuel violence and at individuals and entities designated by the Committee as involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law or that constitute human rights abuses or violations,

Reiterating its serious concern at the dire humanitarian situation in the CAR, and emphasizing in particular the humanitarian needs of the more than 760,000 internally displaced persons and of the more than 300,000 refugees in neighbouring countries, a large number of which are Muslim, and further *expressing* concern at the consequences of the flow of refugees, on the situation in Chad, Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as other countries of the region,

Expressing concern at the collapse of the already fragile administration which limits the ability of the new Transitional Authorities to govern,

Urging all parties to take the necessary steps to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, of United Nations and associated personnel and of United Nations installation, equipment and goods,

Reiterating its appreciation for the ongoing efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and its Mediator regarding the CAR crisis, as well as the efforts of the African Union to resolve the crisis, and the efforts of the International Contact Group on the CAR, co-chaired by the AU and the Republic of Congo, and *welcoming* the communiqué issued at its 4th meeting held in Brazzaville, on 21 March 2014, including the envisaged steps to enhance its effectiveness and support to the transition in the CAR, and *encouraging* all stakeholders to pursue their efforts,

Reaffirming its deep appreciation for the critical role of MISCA, its troop- and police-contributing countries, and the French Forces to protect civilians, help improve the security situation immediately after the adoption of resolution 2127 (2013) and further *expressing* appreciation for those partners that have provided airlift and other support to expedite the deployment of troops and improve their effectiveness,

Welcoming the decision of the European Union, expressed at the meeting of the Council of the European Union held on 1 April 2014, to launch a temporary operation, EUFOR RCA, to support MISCA in the Central African Republic,

Expressing the need to accelerate the implementation of the political process, including on the reconciliation aspects and on the holding of free, fair, transparent and inclusive elections as soon as technically possible and no later than February 2015,

Welcoming the joint action of some domestic religious leaders at the national level in trying to pacify relations and prevent violence between religious communities and *noting* the need to amplify their voices at the local level,

Recalling the need for an inclusive and effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process (DDR) as well as repatriation (DDRR) in the case of foreign fighters while respecting the need to fight against impunity,

Recalling its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011), 2068 (2012) and 2143 (2014) on Children and Armed Conflict and its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) and 2122 (2013) on Women, Peace and Security and calling upon all parties in the CAR to engage with the Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict,

Acknowledging the adoption of the partnership arrangement between the African Union Commission and the United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to mainstream child protection in the policies and operations of the African Union, signed in Addis Ababa on 17 September 2013, and of the Framework of Cooperation between the United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-

General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the African Union Commission Concerning the Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence in Africa adopted in Addis Ababa on 31 January 2014,

Welcoming the strong engagement of the European Union (EU) for the CAR, in particular the decision to contribute financially to the deployment of MISCA within the framework of the African Peace Facility, and further *welcoming* the contribution of the United States of America and contributions of Member States to the United Nations Trust Fund for the support to MISCA,

Welcoming the pledges made at the High-Level Meeting on Humanitarian Action in the Central African Republic in Brussels, on 20 January 2014 and encouraging the international community to swiftly follow through on pledges to continue providing support in response to the humanitarian situation in CAR, and to prepare for reconstruction with an approach linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD),

Welcoming the pledges made at the Addis Ababa Donors' Conference on 1 February 2014 to support MISCA and the financial contribution made by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and *encouraging* the international community to swiftly follow through on these pledges and to continue providing support to MISCA,

Calling on international partners to assist the Transitional Authorities in building the institutional capacity of national police and customs authorities to effectively monitor the borders and points of entry, including to support the implementation of the measures established by paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013) and the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements,

Welcoming the World Bank's plan for 2014 presented at the Central African Republic Peacebuilding Commission Country-Specific Configuration meeting on 19 February 2014 and strongly *encouraging* international financial institutions to continue to engage with the Transitional Authorities,

Taking note of the report of the visit undertaken by the Chair of CAR Configuration to Bangui (4-7 March), *welcoming* its continued engagement in mobilizing and sustaining the attention and commitment of partners' efforts as well as the Peacebuilding Fund and further *underlining* the role of the PBC in supporting the efforts of the Transitional Authorities towards national dialogue and reconciliation process, as well as in addressing challenges facing the country, including political accompaniment, mobilization of international attention and support,

Calling on international partners to provide financial contributions to support DDR, DDRR and electoral processes,

Taking note of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Central African Republic dated 27 January 2014 requesting the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation to stabilize the country and address the civilian aspects of the crisis,

Taking note of the letter from the Chairperson of the African Union Commission dated 17 February 2014 proposing a number of steps for enhanced international action in favour of the CAR, including the strengthening of MISCA through the mobilization of a more predictable and sustainable support, in order to

enable it to effectively implement its mandate and complete the initial stabilization phase of the situation, with a view to facilitating broader and more sustained international engagement in particular through the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, and further *taking note* of the African Union Peace and Security Council Communique of 7 March 2014 on the achievements of MISCA and long-term stabilization of the CAR,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report (S/2014/142) and *noting* that the situation in the Central African Republic warrants a unified and integrated approach, including through a multidimensional United Nations peacekeeping operation and, further *welcoming* its recommendations for the establishment of such an operation,

Taking note of the letter of the President of the Central African Republic to the Security Council dated 8 April 2014,

Determining that the situation in the CAR constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Political process

1. *Welcomes* the designation by the National Transitional Council, on 20 January 2014, of Catherine Samba-Panza as the new Transitional Head of State, the appointment of Andre Nzapayeke as Transitional Prime Minister, and the formation of a Transitional Government;

2. *Welcomes* the important role of the region through the active leadership of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), in particular the mediation by the Congo, in convening government leaders, members of the National Transition Council, and representatives of civil society from the CAR for discussions hosted by the Government of Chad, in its capacity as chair of ECCAS, in N'Djamena on 9 and 10 January 2014, on the political transition in CAR, and during which the then leaders of the transitional government resigned, and *encourages* ECCAS, through its Chairperson and its Mediator to continue to play the role expected of it in the international support to the political process in the CAR;

3. *Reiterates* its support for the Libreville Agreements of 11 January 2013, the N'Djamena Declaration of 18 April 2013 and the Constitutional Charter for the Transition of 18 July 2013;

4. *Commends* the initial measures taken by the AU and the ECCAS to restore peace and stability in the CAR;

5. *Underlines* the importance of preserving the unity and territorial integrity of the CAR;

6. *Demands* that all militias and armed groups put aside their arms, cease all forms of violence and destabilizing activities immediately and release children from their ranks;

7. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's call for the revitalization and acceleration of the political and reconciliation process in order to lay the ground for an end to the conflict, in this regard *calls on* the Transitional Authorities to demonstrate their commitment to this process and to take concrete steps in this

regard and further *underlines* the importance of civil society in the revitalization of these processes;

8. *Urges* in this regard the Transitional Authorities to accelerate the preparations in order to hold free, fair, transparent and inclusive presidential and legislative elections no later than February 2015 and to swiftly initiate the significant preparations and concrete measures necessary in this regard, including the urgent convening of a Conciliation framework in line with the communiqué of the ECCAS summit of January 2014, the launching of an inclusive political dialogue on the electoral framework and the completion of the technical and legal framework, and *emphasizes* that elections should include IDPs and CAR refugees, the return of whom should be an important objective;

9. *Further calls on* Member States, international and regional organizations to provide rapid and tangible support to the Transitional Authorities of the CAR including contributions for the payment of salaries and other needs of the Transitional Authorities of the CAR;

10. *Encourages* the Transitional Authorities with the support of key members of the International Contact Group to take immediate measures to revitalize the political process by agreeing on certain key parameters, which could include the possible creation of an international mechanism which would include key stakeholders, including the AU, ECCAS, the United Nations and the EU, as well as the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) as appropriate, to accompany the transition while respecting the sovereignty of the CAR, and *requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on progress taken in this regard;

11. *Encourages* the Transitional Authorities, with the support of the international community, in particular with IFIs leading international efforts, to establish, based on critical peace and State building goals, mechanisms to strengthen public financial management and accountability, including revenue collection, expenditure controls, public procurement and concession practices building on relevant international experiences and in a manner that fosters national ownership and respects the sovereignty of the CAR;

12. *Reiterates* that all perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses must be held accountable and that some of those acts may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), to which the CAR is a State party, *recalls* the statements made by the Prosecutor of the ICC on 7 August 2013 and 9 December 2013, *notes* further the opening of a preliminary examination by the Prosecutor of the ICC on alleged crimes committed in the CAR since September 2012, and *welcomes* the cooperation by the Transitional authorities in this regard;

13. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including former Seleka elements and anti-Balaka elements, to issue clear orders prohibiting all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals and further *calls upon* the Transitional Authorities to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged violations and abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector;

14. *Reiterates* its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups;

15. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including former Seleka and anti-Balaka elements, to issue clear orders against sexual and gender based violence, and further calls upon the Transitional Authorities to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable, in line with its resolutions 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013), and to facilitate immediate access for victims of sexual violence to available services;

Transition to a PKO

16. *Notes* the call made by the Secretary-General in favour of increased support to MISCA, in particular increased capacity for air and ground mobility, information and communication systems, intelligence capacity, medical facilities and logistics supply and sustainment, including the urgent provision of vital enablers, and in favour of continued improvement of command and control mechanisms of international forces operating in the CAR;

17. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's call for an increase in the number of troops on the ground and in this regard *welcomes* the announcement by the Government of France on 14 February 2014 to increase the number of French troops and their subsequent deployment, the decision taken by the AU PSC on 21 March 2014 to authorize the deployment of additional police personnel and specialized capabilities and the steps being taken for the early implementation of this decision as well as the contributions made by Member States of the European Union, which have resulted in the decision of the Council of the European Union held on 1 April 2014 to launch EUFOR RCA;

PKO

18. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) as of the date of adoption of this resolution and for an initial period until 30 April 2015;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to subsume the presence of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) into MINUSCA as of the date of the adoption of this resolution and to ensure a seamless transition from BINUCA to MINUSCA;

20. *Decides* that, as from 15 September 2014, MINUSCA will initially comprise up to 10,000 military personnel, including 240 military observers and 200 staff officers and 1,800 police personnel, including 1,400 formed police unit personnel and 400 individual police officers, and 20 corrections officers, *calls upon* Member States to provide troops and police with adequate capabilities and equipment in order to enhance the capacity of MINUSCA to operate and discharge its responsibilities effectively and *requests* the Secretary-General to recruit qualified staff, who have the competencies, education, work experience and language skills appropriate to the tasks defined under applicable competency areas in paragraphs 27

and 28 below, bearing in mind the need to convey information and provide technical assistance in the most accessible manner to the desired audience;

21. *Further decides* that the transfer of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA will take place on 15 September 2014 and that, in the period from the adoption of this resolution to this transfer of authority, MINUSCA will implement the tasks mandated in paragraphs 27 and 28 below through its civilian component, while MISCA will continue to implement its tasks as mandated by resolution 2127 (2013) and that, on 15 September 2014, MINUSCA shall commence the immediate implementation, through its military and police components, of the tasks mandated in paragraphs 27 and 28 below;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in MINUSCA as many MISCA military and police personnel as possible and in line with United Nations standards, in close coordination with the AU and ECCAS and as of 15 September 2014, in accordance with the Secretary-General's Policy on human rights screening of United Nations personnel;

23. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, without prejudice to paragraph 21 above, to deploy to MINUSCA before 15 September 2014 military enablers, including military enablers transferred from other, downsizing peacekeeping operations and through intermission cooperation, as may be necessary in order to stand up MINUSCA's military and police components and enable them to immediately commence the discharge of their mandated tasks on 15 September 2014 and further *requests* the Secretary-General to contract enablers to the same effect;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all possible steps, including through the full use of existing authorities and at his discretion, to accelerate the deployments of MINUSCA's civilian and military capabilities in the CAR, in order to best respond to the Council's expectations and the needs of the CAR population and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to have MINUSCA ready to commence its activities;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transfer the Guard Unit, in line with its original mandate approved by the letter of the President of the Security Council dated 29 October 2013, from BINUCA to MINUSCA from the date of adoption of this resolution until 15 September 2014, and *decides* that as of the date of the adoption of this resolution until 15 September 2014, the mandate of the Guard Unit as approved in that letter shall remain unchanged;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close coordination with the AU, to deploy a transition team to set up MINUSCA and prepare the seamless transition of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA by 15 September 2014 and to take necessary steps to prepare and position MISCA, as soon as possible, for its re-hatting to a United Nations Peacekeeping operation;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after a joint mission with the AU, to update the Security Council no later than 15 August 2014 on the state of preparation for a seamless transition of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA by 15 September 2014;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative for the Central African Republic and Head of Mission of MINUSCA, who shall, from

the date of appointment, assume overall authority on the ground for the coordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the Central African Republic;

29. *Authorizes* MINUSCA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment;

30. *Decides* that the mandate of MINUSCA shall initially focus on the following priority tasks:

(a) Protection of civilians

(i) To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Central African Republic authorities, the civilian population from threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, including through active patrolling;

(ii) To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of Child Protection Advisers and Women Protection Advisers;

(iii) To identify and record threats and attacks against the civilian population, including through regular interaction with the civilian population and working closely with humanitarian and human rights organizations;

(iv) To design, implement and deliver, in close consultation with humanitarian and human rights organizations and other relevant partners, a mission-wide protection strategy;

(b) Support for the implementation of the transition process, including efforts in favour of the extension of State authority and preservation of territorial integrity

(i) To take a leading role in international efforts to assist the Transitional Authorities working with ECCAS, the African Union, relevant stakeholders and the international community to devise, facilitate, coordinate and provide technical assistance to the political transition and electoral processes;

(ii) To provide good offices and political support for the efforts to address root causes of the conflict and establish lasting peace and security in the CAR;

(iii) To provide appropriate support, in coordination with the Transitional Authorities, and based on the risks on the ground, for the provision of security for key national stakeholders, including members of the Transitional Government;

(iv) To assist the Transitional Authorities in mediation and reconciliation processes at both the national and local levels, working with relevant regional and local bodies and religious leaders, including through inclusive national dialogue, transitional justice and conflict-resolution mechanisms, while ensuring the full and effective participation of women;

(v) To devise, facilitate and provide technical assistance to the electoral process and make all necessary preparations, in support of the Transitional Authorities and working on an urgent basis with the National Electoral Authority, for the holding of free, fair, transparent and inclusive elections, including the full and effective participation of women at all levels and at an

early stage, and the participation of CAR IDPs and refugees no later than February 2015;

(vi) To promote and support the rapid extension of State authority;

(c) Facilitate the immediate, full, safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance

To contribute, including through effective civil-military coordination and in close coordination with humanitarian actors, to the creation of a secure environment for the immediate, full, safe and unhindered, civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with United Nations guiding humanitarian principles and relevant provisions of international law, and for the voluntary safe, dignified and sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees in close coordination with humanitarian actors;

(d) Protection of the United Nations

To protect the United Nations personnel, installations, equipment and goods and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel;

(e) Promotion and protection of human rights

(i) To monitor, help investigate and report publicly and to the Security Council on violations of international humanitarian law and on abuses and violations of human rights committed throughout the CAR, in particular by different armed groups, including the former Seleka and the anti-Balaka, and to contribute to efforts to identify and prosecute perpetrators, and to prevent such violations and abuses, including through the deployment of human rights observers;

(ii) To monitor, help investigate and report specifically on violations and abuses committed against children as well as violations committed against women, including all forms of sexual violence in armed conflict, and to contribute to efforts to identify and prosecute perpetrators, and to prevent such violations and abuses;

(iii) To support the International Commission of Inquiry and the implementation of its recommendations;

(iv) To assist the CAR authorities in the effort to protect and promote human rights;

(f) Support for national and international justice and the rule of law

(i) To support and work with the Transitional Authorities to arrest and bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country, including through cooperation with States of the region and the ICC;

(ii) To help build the capacities, including through technical assistance, of the national judicial system, and of the national human rights institutions and assist with national reconciliation efforts, coordinating with the Independent Expert as appropriate;

(iii) To provide support and to coordinate international assistance to the police, justice and correctional institutions to reinstate the criminal justice system, within the framework of the United Nations global focal point on rule of law, including through assistance in the maintenance of public safety and basic law and order, in a manner that emphasizes civilian oversight, impartiality and the protection of human rights and to support the restoration and maintenance of public safety and the rule of law including through the presence and assistance of United Nations police authorized in paragraph 18 above;

(g) Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration (DDR) and Repatriation (DDRR)

- To support the Transitional Authorities in developing and implementing a revised strategy for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and Repatriation (DDRR) of former combatants and armed elements to reflect new realities on the ground, while paying specific attention to the needs of children associated with armed forces and groups, and support for the repatriation of foreign elements;
- To support the Transitional Authorities in developing and implementing community violence reduction programmes;
- To regroup and canton combatants and confiscate and destroy, as appropriate, the weapons and ammunition of elements of personnel who refuse or fail to lay down their arms;

31. *Further decides* that the mandate of MINUSCA shall include the following additional tasks as conditions permit and *requests* the Secretariat to begin planning for these tasks:

(a) support to security sector reform and vetting processes, including through the provision of strategic policy advice and coordination of technical assistance and training;

(b) coordinate international assistance as appropriate;

(c) assist the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 57 of resolution 2127 (2013) and the Panel of Experts established by the same resolution, within its capabilities, including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the mandate of the Committee and Panel of Experts;

(d) monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013), in cooperation with the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013), including by inspecting, as it deems necessary and when appropriate without notice, all arms and related materiel regardless of location and advise the Transitional Authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources;

(e) seize and collect arms and any related materiel the transfer of which into the CAR violates the measures imposed by paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013) and to record and dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate;

32. *Requests* MINUSCA to coordinate its operations with those of the African Union Regional Task Force on the Lord's Resistance Army and *requests*

MINUSCA to share relevant information with the Regional Task Force and with non-governmental organizations involved in tackling the threat of the LRA;

33. *Calls upon* the Transitional Authorities and international partners and relevant United Nations entities, in coordination with MINUSCA, to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in the CAR, and to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of stockpiles of small arms and light weapons, and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked, or illicitly held weapons and ammunition, and further stresses the importance of incorporating such elements into SSR and DDR/R programmes;

34. *Requests* MINUSCA to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Transitional Authorities in ensuring that the protection of children's rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR and DDRR processes and in security sector reform in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;

35. *Requests* MINUSCA to take fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the CAR in ensuring the full and effective participation, involvement and representation of women in all spheres and at all levels, including in stabilization activities, security sector reform and DDR and DDRR processes, as well as in the national political dialogue and electoral processes, through, inter alia, the provision of gender advisers, and further requests enhanced reporting by MINUSCA to the Council on this issue;

36. *Requests* MINUSCA, within its existing resources and mandate, to assist the political efforts of the AU and ECCAS to ECCAS to support the transition process, following the transfer of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA;

37. *Decides* that MISCA, MINUSCA, EUFOR RCA, the AU-RTF and the French forces operating in the CAR are exempt from the measures imposed in paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013) for the implementation of their mandates and *requests* these forces to report on measures taken in this regard as part of their regular reports to the Council;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance of MINUSCA with the United Nations zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses and to keep the Council informed if cases of misconduct occur, and *notes* the relevance of the guidance on contacts with persons who are the subject of arrest warrants or summonses issued by the International Criminal Court;

39. *Requests* MINUSCA to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces (HRDDP), and *requests* the Secretary-General to include information on any such support in his reports to the Council;

40. *Decides* that MINUSCA may, within the limits of its capacities and areas of deployment, at the formal request of the Transitional Authorities and in areas where national security forces are not present or operational, adopt urgent temporary measures on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent and without

prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping operations, which are limited in scope, time bound and consistent with the objectives set forth in paragraphs 30 (a) and 30 (f) above, to maintain basic law and order and fight impunity and *requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council any measures that may be adopted on this basis;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Transitional Authorities of the Central African Republic to conclude, within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution, a status-of-forces agreement with regard to MINUSCA, taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 58/82 on the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and *decides* that, pending the conclusion of such an agreement, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594) shall apply provisionally;

42. *Emphasizes* the need for MISCA, EUFOR RCA and the French forces operating in the CAR, while carrying out their mandate, to act in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of CAR and in full compliance with applicable international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law and recalls the importance of training in this regard;

MINUSCA Freedom of movement

43. *Urges* all parties in the CAR to cooperate fully with the deployment and activities of MINUSCA, in particular by ensuring its safety, security and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of the Central African Republic to enable MINUSCA to carry out fully its mandate;

44. *Calls upon* Member States, especially those in the region, to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from the CAR of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, including vehicles and spare parts, which are for the exclusive and official use of MINUSCA;

Humanitarian access

45. *Demands* that all parties allow and facilitate the full, safe, immediate and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, in particular to internally displaced persons, throughout the territory of the CAR, in accordance with the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and relevant provisions of international law;

Humanitarian appeal

46. *Welcomes* the Humanitarian appeal, regrets its insufficient current funding, and calls on Member States and international and regional organizations to respond swiftly to this appeal through increased contributions and to ensure that all pledges are honoured in full;

French Forces

47. *Authorizes* French forces, within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment, from the commencement of the activities of MINUSCA until the end of MINUSCA's mandate as authorized in this resolution, to use all necessary means to provide operational support to elements of MINUSCA from the date of adoption of this resolution, at the request of the Secretary-General and *requests* France to

report to the Council on the implementation of this mandate as of 15 September 2014 and to coordinate its reporting with that of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 40 of this resolution;

Reporting

48. *Recalls* its presidential statement of 5 August 2009 by which the Security Council requested that where a new peacekeeping mission is proposed, or where significant change to a mandate is envisaged, an estimate of the resource implications for the Mission be provided to the Security Council;

49. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's recommendation that the objectives and priorities of a United Nations operation, and hence its configuration, activities and related resources, should be adjusted over time to the situation on the ground and *requests* in this regard the Secretary-General, in his first report to the Council, to update the Council on the Mission Concept, including a concept of operations and benchmarks for the sequencing of the mandate, and on an exit strategy, which will be developed following the adoption of this resolution, including by providing the necessary financial information, and the implementation of which will be monitored by the Council;

50. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the situation in the Central African Republic and the implementation of the mandate of MINUSCA, to report to the Council, on 1 August 2014, and then every four months from that date and to include in his reports to the Council updates on and recommendations related to the dynamic implementation MINUSCA's mandated tasks, including by providing appropriate financial information, information on the security situation, the priority political elements as defined above on political progress, progress on mechanisms and capacity to advance governance and fiscal management, relevant information on the progress, promotion and protection of human rights and international humanitarian law as well as a review of the troop and police levels, force and police generation and deployment of all MINUSCA's constituent elements;

51. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.